Cleopatra.

Death lurked in the velvet of ler cheek, And in the myriad tangles of her hair, And in her eyes, which drew men to des-And on her lips, whose thrill made strong men weak.
Yen, all the honeyed accents she did speak
To men, death-inden were; but unaware,
Enwrapt they listened, heeding not the

Which caught their manhood in wild passion's freak.

Brave Antony! whene'er I pause to think

Of all thou wert, and all thou might'st have been.
Thy soulenmeshed and ever on the brink
Of correless wee, when bound by Egypt's

Queen— From tears of pity I can scarce refrain That in her arms did meit such sor and brain! The Playmate Hours.

Then smiling day awakes, and open flings
Her golden doors, to speed the shining flight
Of restless hours, gay children of the light.
Each eager playfellow to Baby brings
Some separate gift; a flitting bird that sings
With bert a waving branch of betries bright;
A heap of rusting leaves; each trifle cheers
This joyous little life but just begun.
No weary hour to her brings sighs or tears;
And when the shadows warn the leitering
sun. With blossoms in her hands, untouched by fears,
She softly falls askeep, and day is done.
—St. Nicholas.

A LOST CHANCE.

It was mid-summer, and Lilian Ferguson had never seen a fairer seene than the billows of blue hills that lay stretched out below her, with here and there the flash of a half-hidden lake, or the ribbon-like glitter of a tiny river. She stood leaning against the rustic

post that formed the support of the booking office of the small rural statraveling bags were piled up at the "Don't fret, miss." said the stationmaster, porter, and booking clerk com-

bined, who was bustling in and out. "The omnibus will be here soon." "Oh, I am in no hurry for the bus!" said Lilian, pleasantly. "I could stand and look at this beautiful landscape all day." reflect-

ively uttered the official. "We never think about it at all." "Is the omnibus often as late as this?" said Lilian, glancing at her neat little silver watch.

"Not generally," said the stationmaster; "but to-day they're waiting at the Rectory for the deaf-and-dumb gentleman." said Lilian, in amaze-

ment .
 "For the deaf-und-dumb gentleman, miss," explained the station master. "A cousin of our minister's. He's been down here for treatment; but dear me, there ain't no treatment can ever do him any good. As deaf as a stone, miss, and never spoke an intelligent word since he was born. But they do say he's a very learned man, in spite of all his drawbacks."

"I'm afraid he won't be a very lively traveling companion," said Lilian,

Just at that moment a wagonette drove up; the driver handed out a valise, and assisted a young lady to flinging aside her voil, and revealing a twined around Lilian's neck. jetty fringes of hair and flushed with son felt completely and thoroughly at

excitement. "You're just in time, miss," said Mr. Jones, peering down the winding road, which his experienced eye could trace, when no one else's was of any avail. "It's a-comin' now!"

But Lilian Ferguson, who had been gazing at the new comer earnestly, now came forward with an eager smile and an outstretched hand. "Surely I am not mistaken," said

she, "and this is Ellen Morton?" "Lilian Ferguson!" Oh, you darling. I am so glad to see you!" oried the stranger. "But where on earth did

you come from?" And thus met the two lovely girls who had parted just a year ago at Madame de Tournaire's fashionable boarding-school in Scarborough, and who had not seen each other since. Just at this moment, however, there was no time for explanations. The ponderous omnibus rolled up, with

creak of leathern curtains, tramp of horses, and a general confusion of arrival, to the broad wooden steps of the station. The sun was already down. In the twilight, Ellen and Lilian could only discover that the vehicle contained but one other occupant, a man, who leaned back in the far corner, with the top of his face partially hidden by a large, wide-brimmed hat, and its lower part

wrapped in the folds of a Persian silk pocket-handkerchief. He inclined his head courteously as they entered, and moved a handsome traveling case which lay on the middle sest, as if to make room for them. 'As there another passenger?" said Miss Morton, with a little, nervous

"It's only a deaf-and dumb had hoped we should have the drive to ourselves. But now, dear," as she settled herself in the most com ortable corner, "tell me what this unexpected encounter mean."
"It means," said Lilian, with a shy

smile, "that I am going to be nursery governess at Chessington Hall, that is, if I give satisfaction. I was engaged by a letter a week ago,"
"What a very singular coincidence," said Miss Morton, shaking her enerry-colored bonnet-strings. "And I am going to be companion to old Mrs. Grove, of Grove Rookery, the very next place to Chessington Hall. How I do envy vou, Lilian." "Envy me, Ellen?"

"Yes. Haven't you heard about it?" said the brunette. "The Chessington children, your future charge, are motherless, don't you know? They are under the care of an aunt, so Mrs. Grove told me; and there is a handsome widower and an interesting young bachelor at Chessington Hall.

Lilian colored hotly. "Neither of whom I expect to meet,"

"It will be your own fault if you don't" observed Miss Morton. "Why, my dear, here is your career all chalked out for you. Sentimental widower, with lots of money-pretty governessmutual fascination—growing devotion—finale, a wedding! Hey! presto, your fortune is made!"

"Ellen, how can you talk so?" cried Lilian, flushing and indignant. "I am not on a husband-hunting expedition; I am simply trying to earn my

own living. "The more goose you, to neglect such an opportunity as this," said Elien, langhing. "If you don't try for During the last five years New York-

Hall, after all; and a rich nuspand would solve the problem of my life at "This is too ridiculous, Ellen!" said Lilian. "I could not respect myself if I were to plot and plan like this. I

know it is unjust, but you have made me dislike Mr. Chessington already."
"The more the better," said Miss Morton. "They say he is very handsome; and one could easily send the children away to boarding-school. I can assure you, I'll have no old-maid aunts and interfering uncles about the premises.'

"Elien, let us talk of something else," said Lilian, resolutely. "Tell me all that has happened to you since we saw each other last." Ellen laughed or a merry, ringing

"Well, if you must know," said she, "I've been trying my best to get a nice husband, but without any suc-"Is matrimony, then, the end and aim of all the world?" said Lilian, with

queenly disdain. "As far as I am concerned-yes. eknowledged Miss Morton, with

charming frankness. "Pardon me, Ellen," said Lilian, but it seems to me that you have degenerated frightfully since those dear old days at Madame de Tournaire's. Miss Morton yawned. "How tedious all this is!" said she.

Miss Ferguson turned lecturer, eh? How I wish that poor fellow in the porner wasn't deaf and dumb! I'd flirt with him, just to aggravate you, Lily!' Lillian made no answer. She leaned her head out of the window, and watched the purple dusk creep up the tion, while her modest little trunk and hill sides, counting the stars as one by one they shone out. Anything was better than Ellen's shallow chatter! Grove Rookery was soon reached and Miss Morton bade her old school-

mate an effusive farewell. "I see that the old lady has sent the carriage to meet me," said she. "Goodby, Lily! You must be sure to introduce me to the charming widower when I come over. Au revoir, darling

The deaf-and-dumb gentleman left the omnibus very soon. Miss Ferguson watched with some interest, but no carriage of any description seemed to be waiting for him. He disappeared into the woods like

a shadow, and vanished from her "I suppose, poor fellow, that he lives near here," thought she. "How dreadful it must be, .. nus to be cut off from all companie ship with one's isilow beings!" But even while these reflections

passed through her mind, the omnibus topped again, before a glittering facade of lights, half-veiled in swaying summer foliage-Chessington Hall! "Here you are, miss," said the

Through the summer evening dusk, Lilian could see the marble-railed tervace and the broad carriage drive. while two child figures danced up and "No. I suppose not," said the sta-down, and uttered joyful exclamations tion-master, in a matter-of-fact port of of welcome—little Blanche and Alice Chessington! "Are you the new governess?" said

they. "Are you Miss Ferguson? Welcome—welcome! We are so glad that you have come! And in an instant their arms

home with her new pupils. They had ranged the woods, and visited all the grottoes and cascades; they

had surrounded her with an atmosphere of the sweetest affection. Mrs. Hartleigh, their aunt, was equally kind; and Alfred Hartleigh, the intere ing young uncle, had already

taken her into his confidence as to the beautiful bride he was going to bring home soon.

But it certainly was very strange

that she never had seen Adrian Chessington himself, the father of her lovely little pupils. Until one pleasant morning, when, just as she had come out to receive

Miss Morton, who had driven over in the Grove Rookery carriage to call, a tall, handsome gentleman entered the room, with Mrs. Hartleigh on his arm. "The deaf-and-dumb gentleman!" Lilian involuntarily exclaimed. Poor fellow, so it is!" said Miss Morton, who advanced 'airily, shaking out the light muslin flounces of her

dress.

How he does haunt us, to be

sure!" "Ladies," said the deaf-and-dumb gentleman, "you are mistaken. I can hear and speak, to-day, as well as anybody. I should have spoken to you a month ago in the omnibus, if it had not been for the unfortunate circumstance of my having just been to the dentist and had my lower jaw broken in the extraction of a double tooth. I perceived that you were mistaking me for my unfortunate friend Mr. Denton, a deaf-mute, who lives near here; but he had been detained until the next day, and with my bandaged face it was impossible for me to

peak and explain matters." Ellen Morton's face glowed scarlet, "Then," she said smiling, "all our sympathy was thrown away upon

He inclined his head. "Exactly," he said. "I found the next day that it was necessary to put myself under the care of a surgeon, so that I have been a sort of exile for a few weeks. Pardon my being so late to welcome you to Chessington Hall! But the welcome is none the less warm because it is tardy!" Ellen Morton never came to Chess-

ington Hall again, nor could she so much as think of her conversation in the omnibus that night, without hot indignation at herself. "What a fool I was!" she cried. Mr. Chessington, however, much as he liked and admired Lilian Ferguson,

never asked her to marry him. "When I was widowed once it was forever," he said. And Lilian never coveted the prize freely before the deaf-and-dumb gentle-

Deadly weapons are taken from men who carry them into the Galveston gambling and drinking houses; an employe gives checks for them, and they are returned on their owner's depar-

The following are some of the enphonious names of the sleeping cars on the Canadian Pacific railroad: Kaministiquia, Qu Appellee, Wanapitae, Nas- growth to shield the roots from the se- he understands his postoffice is New bonsing, Wabigoon, Kananiskis, Nipis- verities of winter.

the widower, I shall. Grove Rookery ers in Paris purchased \$7,882,000 worth is only half a mile from Chessington of pointings. is only half a mile from Chessington of paintings. I if your bees are in a movable frame

FARM TOPICS.

Spontaneous Combustion the Cause of Burning Barns-How to Save Corn Fodder. How Best to Increase the Growth of

Meadows-How to Italianize Bees.

THE BURNING OF BARNS. It is noticeable, says the Scientific American, that a larger number of burnings of barns are mentioned by the periodical press in the summer that at any other time. Some of the fires are undoubtedly caused by lightning, the moist vapor from the uncured hay making a favorable conductor for the electric fluid. But there are barn fires which cannot be attributed to lightning, to lighting of matches, to light from lanterns, nor to the invasions of careless tramps. It may be that the spontaneous combustion of hay is as possible as the spontaneous firing of cotton waste. All fiorous material, when moist, and compressed, and defended from the cooling influences of the outward-air, is subjected to a heating similar to that of fermentation; and in some instances the degree of heat is sufficient to cause actual, visible combustion. In the case of recently "cured" hay this danger is as great as, in similar circumstances, other materials may be. Frequently the grass is cut in the early morning, while wet with dew; it is turned twice, and gathered and packed in the "mow" or "bay" before nightfall, with perhaps a sparse sprinkling of salt. Such a compressed mass of moist, fibrous matter will heat. How far the heat will go towards generating combustion may be inferred from a foolish trick which the writer witnessed sever-

al years ago. A large meadow of hay had been cut, cured, and cocked, previous to removal. A shower threatening, the cocks were covered with caps of canvas and left for the night. While engaged in getting the hay in the next day, one of the workmen dropped an unlighted match from his pocket into a cock of hay, and in a few minutes it was ablaze. It afterwards was ascertained that he had spoken of the warmth of the hay as he lifted it on his fork, when a companion remarked that it might be hot enough to light a match, on which he put a match into the rick, and before

they had passed on five minutes the rick was on fire. Everybody conversant with farm life where hay is a permanent and important crop, knows that for weeks after getting in the hay the barn is warm unpleasant when the thermometer outside reaches 50 degrees, but which is quite welcome with the outside temperpossible danger of possible spontaneous bern burning would seem to be the thorough curing-drying-of the hay before it is housed. We dry all of our herbs and some of our vegetables without injuring their peculiar and individual qualities. There is no reason why hay or other fodder material stored in large masses should not be rendered aqually innoxious to the infinences of heat by thorough drying.

HOW TO SAVE CORN FORDER. The complaint that stock will not eat corn fodder well, or over one-third or one-fourth of it, arises from our method, or lack of method, in secaring it. Most of our corn is allowed to stand as it grew, and to have its nutrition washed out of it, and then it is fed where it grew to cattle roving through the field. The bleached stuff is little liked and little eaten. A few cut it and put it incorn is dead ripe. It should be cut while the stalks are yet quite green, the corn being in the latter stages of the dough state, or before the kernel is too hard to crush easily in the fingers, foundland, and would give an electric and before it is dry throughout. It should be put into shocks made from to it. four hills square in place of the old sixteen hills square, and bound around the top by rye straw, twine or a green corn stalk. It is well to bend the tassels down; binding the tops under, thus turning the rain. In the course of two to four weeks, depending upon the weather, the small shocks may easily be husked out and the corn cribbed. The band will not have to be removed nor the shock taken down in husking. After husking the hills of corn around which the shock is made, as fast as the skock is wanted, may be cut, and the fodder of the shock may be quickly and easily, by one man, passed to the wag- it be carrying building stone or climb on for stacking, the band around the shock always remaining on. Thus her head, the Capriote girl will always treated it will be tender, more palatable and more nutritious, and, when fed in motion will always call up reminis with clover, cotton-seed meal, or middlings, will be nearly all eaten. It will also be handled from the start at less expense than by the system of sixteen hills square shocks.

CATTLE IN MEADOWS. Old meadows from which crops have been gathered will soon have considertemptation to graze meadows. The injury would follow of course advantage might be had by pasturing them, but injury does follow. The best way to increase the yield of meadows that do not come up to the standard is to permit the aftergrowth to remain as a winter protection to the roots of the grasses. It is true, growth may be so heavy as to defeat the purpose in view. In such case the grass, falling closely upon the roots in a thick mat, may smother them in winter to such a degree as to reduce vitality and interfere with full-production the following season. When this aftergrowth is too large moderate pasturing is beneficial, but close grazing is always injurious to meadows, especially when the grass is substitute for grazing, when the aftergrowth is large mowing can be done, the knives set to run three or four inches from the ground, and the crop of his heart; perhaps because she was can be raked up as rowen for feeding engaged to a rising young clergyman. calves and sheep. But if not raked it "If only I had Elly's opportunities!" will wither and droop down without ill said Miss Morton. "But I wrecked my effects. In any case care should be him to please send him a divorce at chances when I spoke out my mind so taken to keep the cattle off from the meadows in late autumu, because not He and his wife have parted and will enough profit can be derived from never live together again. He has apgrazing to compensate for the injury plied to the justice courts down there, sure to follow. As a rule too little but can get no relief. He says the lawcare is given to grass lands, not only yers want him to pay them \$25 to write outing. It must be granted that a to those in pasturage but for meadows. him a divorce, and he is unable to do handsome and fashionably dressed rid-

> HOW TO ITALIANIZE BEES. First, secure a good queen from a re-

hive, commence on one side and take out one or two frames and shake off the bees so as to be sure the black queen is

not on them. Now put the frames intoa new hive and set it in place of the old hive, which, with the remaining bees, is put six or eight rods away. Then examine each frame carefully, find and kill the black queen, or make a new colony by giving her half of the frames in the old hive.

Queens are mostly sent in a cage one inch thick and four inches square. Lay the cage on a frame of brood, near the top bar, and with a sharp knife cut s piece of comb just the size of the cage. Remove the two tacks holding the tin gate, but do not let the gate slip out-of place. Slip the cage into the hole cut in the comb, with the gate down; be sure the gate is in the right place, so the queen cannot possibly get out. Place the frames in the hive just as they were, and then leave them from thirty to forty hours. Then remove the tin gate, but leave the cage in position, and with a sharp, thin knife, give two or three cuts just below the opening, but do not remove any comb.

Now close the hive and the bees will know their way out; but before closing be careful to destroy all queen cells. In about five days open the hive and see if all is right, and remove the cage. The above plan is intended for those who have had but little experience and not for the practical apiarian. - Our Country Home.

The Telephone Used at Sea If there were but one wire on the surface of the earth, says Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, in an interview with the Philadelphia Press, a man might talk all the way around the globe. The multitude of disturbing influences - telegraph wires, atmospheric disturbances, magnetic influences-overcome the telephonic action. I have already overcome as much resistance as would be necessary to send a message around the world. I have talked through the bodies of thirty persons standing with their hands joined.

Among the papers that I will read before the Association for the Advancement of Science is one on a new method of signalling between vessels at sea. It is done by means of the telephone, and I cannot at present foretell what practical results it may lead to. Signals were successfully exchanged beween two boats in deep water a mile and a quarter apart. In one boat was a telephone, with one of its two terminals hanging over the bow, and the other trailing in the water over the when opened in the morning. There is an amount of heat that is absolutely in the other boat, except that, instead of a telephone, it contains an electric battery, with an apparatus for interrupting the current very rapidly, as ature at 40 degrees. The barn heat is often as 100 times in a second. Every undoubtedly from the moist hay, com- time the battery was connected with and when the current was interrupted ceased to be so, and a musical note was produced in the telephone of the distant boat. These results were obtained with a very imperfect apparatus. The musical note could be produced at will, at different intervals, and we arranged an alphabet. A skillful operator could read a message communicated in this way with the greatest

ease. In connection with this covery is no altogether mine. If Prot. Trowbridge, of Harvard College, had not had the idea of a galvanometer, instead of a telephone, and of charging the water with a dynamo-electric machine in a similar way, the idea of applying the telephone for that purposemight not have occurred to me. The Professor thought that in this way vessels might discover their proximity to each other in a fog. Nearly all vessels to large shocks but not until after the have dynamo-electric machines to produce the electric light. This machine could be used to charge the water when the steamer runs into a fog, such as one always finds off the coast of Newsignal to any vessel dangerously near

The Capriote Women. The Capriote women, says the London World, are almost invariably handsome and healthy looking. In the course of half an hour's walk you will distinguish in the women and girls you meet pure specimens of Phoenecian, Roman, Saracen, Spanish, and Greek types, survivals of the various conquerors of the island. But what strikes me mostly is the statuesque gracefulness of these girls in all of their movements. However mean her occupation, whether ing a ladder with a pail of mortar on be graceful, and the lines of her body cences of Greek art. This fact, together with the seenery of the island, the delicious climate, and the cheapness of living, has made Capri a favorite resort of artists of all nations.

Several artists have wived with women of this country-their former models and settled down to s strange half wild and half civilized existence. Other residents who, for various reasons, and settled in Capri, have likewise as these residemselves spouses from alities; with perhaps a majountry, and glo-Saxore, you may imagine what a curious, heterogeneous, and thoroughy unconventional affair Capriote "soelety" is. A man who has had the force of character to cut himself off from the life of cities and to come and live, year in and year out, in beautiful, calm, and sleepy Capri, is a widely different creature from the ordinary mortal for whom it is supreme bliss to take an excursion train to Herne bay, where he sits upon the beach, binds a green bandana round his head, and reads the Morning Post. All the foreign residents in Capri are characters who would repay study, and their ideas and in a large proportion timothy. As a manner of living would not prove an ungrateful subject for the novelist.

"I Wanted That Badly."

A citizen of Hamilton, Harris county, once. Teel says he is in deep distress. his charge. He wears no livery. He York. Teel closes his letter as follows: "Pleas sea about this rite off and doant wate until after I am ded befoor

OUR CRAZY QUILT.

A Paris Novelist who Charges His Hosts -Are We a Nation of Horse-Men and Wemen.

How to Make a Stocking-Bag.-Orna-

mentation of Table Cloths.

The following: story was quoted by the suctor of the Paris letters in Assembles Rationale as an enland. sembles Majorable as an episode that each side to fit round the edge of the actually occurred shortly before. Some circular pieces, leaving a space at the days since manufacturer happened to be dining with a magistrate. All the opening. The puff is now to be sewed guests were greatly enjoying the lively, all round the edges of each circular talk of a nevelist, who also works for the theater, and; by the way, works exceedingly were That evening he was full of fun; his wit sparkled like a discharge of fireworks. The dinner went off like a flash of lightning. (This, you perceive, is a French way of writing for the country newspaper.) her had left the table the man-r took the novelish aside and

nsiear, how mo really; you have a great reputation for talent, but I did not expect to fin you so very amusing." nsieur," continued the mant 'my wife is indisposed."

low bow said:

some time past she has been ill at of spirits. Would you have the interior is the receptacle for the odness to come and dine with me You believe that I will amuse your

"I do, indeed. Do come." "
"Very well, monsieur; but of course bride is to take off only one of her on know the terms?" The manufacturer stared at the nove-

the men, they commit all kinds of blun-"The terms!" he repeated, like man ders and bunglings. I have known a who ries to understand what is meant man, at that very nervous and trying moment, follow a clergyman within out besitation: "When I dine out—with ufacturer-that's 500 francs." take a place opposite him. I have known a man, when a minister stretched out his hand to unite those of the

gar or heaven knows what; you sell those things and get your living by them don't you?"
"Tes, but—"
"L" continued the author, "work my brains and I live by what I can spin

out of them; that's my merchandisc, invites me to dinner to amuse his wife, who is dull, that's 600 francs." What a capital joke!" "No joke at all. Madame-your vile is a little low. Eh bien! send me

the cash and I will come and divert The dinner has not yet been re-

RREAKFAST AND LUNCHEON. The ornamentation of table-cloths for breakfast and luncheon is more elaborate than ever in worked flowers ing any further, the recalcitrant young and fruit of colored thread with fringes person consented to "obey." to match, which display the service of ed Bohemian and Venetian glass or ke Japanese and Chinese porcelain used for informal meals to the best advantage. The plain white damask ta-

ed to substitute napkins laid at each plate instead of one large cloth, as they can be more easily removed for dessert without disturbing the service of the silver, crystal, and Sevres porcelain which is used. For liqueur flacons, as well as for oil and vinegar cruets, the bird kingdom has been extensively invaded to furnish models. Birds of crystal mounted with gold or silver, are used as well for toilet sets. The smallest specimens, like canaries and minute parroquets, are pretty for this purpose, while swans and pigeons are more in vogue for table service. American Queen.

A very handsome fire screen can be made of peacock's feathers by the following process: Have a frame of wire bent into a half circular or fan shape, and covered with coarse muslin. The wire should be twisted into a handle and made to fit tightly into a small wooden stand weighted with lead. The eye feathers are first glued on around the edge, standing out a good deal be-yond it; then a second and third row, and so on, afterward filling up as the center is approached with the smaller feathers. Procure, if possible, a peacock's head, and glue or tack it with a coarse needle and thread to the center. If you can not get the head, fill up with tiny feathers. Cover the back with fancy paper, red or gold. - Boston Her-

FASHIONABLE HORSEBACK RIDING. The fashionable riding-masters say that we are becoming as great a nation of horsemen and women as the English. The amount of riding done here this summer would seem to bear them out. The drive in the afternoon is dotted throughout its length by graceful figures on horseback. Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, has four splendid saddle horses. He and the Misses Pancoast ride the great daring and skill. Miss Bake the Account of Alfred G. Baspeedily that her long, old-fashioned

curls are sent fiving out on the wind.

Miss Seligman, the New York banker's
daughter; Miss Merritt, Miss Stiels,
Mrs. Colonel Worth, of New York; Miss Field, of Brooklyn, and Miss Andrews, of New York, are all dashing and graceful riders. Grooms are rarely seen cantering after the young ladies on the drive nowadays. It is said that love affairs between my lady and the groom became so common that prudent papas took fright. It is the fashion now to have a riding master accompany ladies who have no escort from their own set. Blassen, the fashionable teacher, often spends fourteen hours a day in the saddle in his office of companion. He begins sometimes as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, for many hardy young horsewomen amuse themselves with a canter of ten miles before breakfast. The master does not ride behind, but immediately at the right of dresses elegantly, and is quite as handsome a figure as any on the drive. He is not expected to say anything. The think you have wings on your heels, charge for his service is about \$5 an you danced so lightly." "Not a wing," Farmers get off all growth that they can, and the natural tendency is to weaken roots of the grasses, especially when this is done late in autumn. If when the same late the governor can't do anything, he wants his case laid believe the grown. The gain to papa's sighed the persistently romantic charges are the grown and handsome peace of mind, however, comes from "then the wings extended invisibly the fact that one master may serve three dozen young women, so that the risk of a mesalliance is immensely discovered three dozen young women, so that the same than the risk of a mesalliance is immensely discovered the same transfer of the regular physicians. The editor says that the doctors are ambitious to flourminished .- Long Branch Letter.

STOCKING BAG. Take a yard of blue silesia, two yards LAKE GLAZIER.

of blue satin ribbon an inch wice, s

small piece of white flannel, some stiff

pasteboard, and a spool of blue silk.

Of the pasteboard cut four circular

the top. Where it is fastened

stockings. - American Queen:

gloves, whereas both hands are brought

couple, take it vigorously in his own

Sometimes more serious difficulties

occur. Some ladies have had ran al-

most unconquerable reluctance to use

the word "obey;" one or two, if their

have ingeniously constructed the word

ister suggested that, if she were un-

own statements are to be accepted,

and give it a hearty shake.

into requisition in the service. As for

pieces, each one measuring seven inch-In 1832 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft led es across. Cover these four pieces an expedition through the wilds of smoothly with blue silesia, and over-Minnesota and discovered what he believed to be the source of the Mississippi river, says the Buffalo Times. Being at a loss for an appropriate name to bestow upon the lake which constituted this supposed source, so the story goes, he asked a companion what were the Latin words signifying "true head," and received in reply "verilas capid." This was rather a por give a moderately small body of water, even though the father of waters here took his first start in the world. The took his first start in the world. gin, itssea. A person versed in eta-mological science would probably ess-at ence that the name did not belong to the same family of harsh Indi selves permanently to many rivers and towns in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but was more closely allied to the softer language of southern Indian nations. But it has now been discovered that Lake Itases is not Verilas Caput, and Lake Glazier, discovered in July, 1881, by Captain Williard Glazier, must be re garded by all future generations as the true source of the Mississippi.

The Mississippi in its first stages flows in a northerly direction, the whole system of multitudinous small lakes which contribute to it being surrounded on the north- and west by an The most common mistake of the

amphitheatre of hills. Lake Glazier lies above and beyond Lake Itasca, and its waters have an elevation of probably three feet above that lake, being connected therewith by a swift, small stream. Lake Itasca is composed of three arms, extending in the form of a trefoil, having a length of five miles and average width of a mile and a half.

The upper or southern end of its middle arm apparently terminates in a swamp, which might easily have deceived any one not familiar with the country. But Chenowagesic, Captain Giazier's Indian guide, who had for years used the region of these lakes as is hunting grounds, readily made his way through the reeds and rushes at the mouth of the connecting stream. Lake Giazier at its outlet presents another barrier of reeds, through which the party made their way, in their ca-

"nobey." The word, however, has still to be formally admitted into the language. There was one girl, who was being married by a very kindly old clergyman, who absolutely refused to utter the word "obey." The min-Lake Glazier is about a mile and asif in length, by a mile in breadth. Its shores, instead of being low and marshy, as those of many of the neighboring lakes, present finely wooded willing to utter the word aloud, she slopes and surround the lake in what should whisper it to him; but the young would have been a perfect avail had not lady refused to accept even this kind bold, rocky promontory indented its than this, the clergyman refused to acof a heart. On the point of this promcommodate her; but when he was forcontory is a spring that flows ice-cold ed to dismiss them all without proceedfrom springs, some of them in the bot-. The difficulty, however, is not altom of the lake itself, and others at a ways made on the side of the ladies. greater or less distance from its shores. On one occasion the bridegroom wished Lake Glazier has three small feeders. one of them, called Elk creek, entering it near its outlet, and taking its rise a

to deliver a little oration qualifying his yow, and in describing in what sense d to what extent he was using the ing of this kind could be permitted, tain Glazier bestowed the name there was one man who accompanied lee, after his daughter. Elk cre There was one man who accompanied the formula with sotto voice remarks, which must have been exceedingly disagreeable to the officiating minister. He interpolated remarks after the fashion of Burchell's "Fudge!" this ring I thee wed; that's superstition." "With my body I thee wor-ship; that's idolatry." "With all my worldly goods I thee endow; that's a lie." It is a wonder that such a being was not conducted out of church by the

beadle. This puts one in mind of an anecdote that is told of a man, who, in his time, question whether a man can marry on three hundred a year. "All I can say," endow.' when all my debts were paid, I had 300 pence." "Yes, my love," said his wife; "but then you had your splended intellect." "I didn't endow you with that, ma'am," sharply retorted the right honorable husband.

An American Powderman's Adventure.

Mr. Dupont, who was recently removed from the enjoyment of, £2,600,-000 by an explosion, was probably the largest manufacturer of explosives in the world. One of the most daring achievements recorded in the history of the present century is one of which he is the central figure. During the Crimean war the Russian government ran short of powder, and the explosive was required to continue the defense of Sebastopol. A cargo was purchased of the Duponts in America, and was placed in a steamship lying off Balti-more. The British had frigates posted in waiting outside the Chesapeake. After several feints the watchers were eluded, and a chase begun across the Atlantic, through Gibraltar and up the Mediterranean Sea. With remarkable good fortune the vessel passed through he Bosphorus and into the Black Sea or checked but, when near the place but still the sponge as a novelty is immensed hailed the strange English war ships was at the helm him. Young Dupont should the wearer of the same be caught that the vessel proceed, not heeding in a shower. that the vessel proceed, not heeding in the sponge is cut flat, and the signals from the war ships. Two decorated with correct gold thread broadsides were fired into the vessel, stuck into the holes, as it would be, it but she was able to steam shead and steer through the rocks, and was beached inside the Russian lines. This daring adventure saved the cargo, for which the Russian government paid the sum of \$3.000.000 .- London Echo.

Clara Belle at Newport. One of the Knickerbocker girls whom met and liked is to be a bride in October. She is a philosophic little thing. I noticed that her to-be husband 17as being slowly, gently, but none the less surely, let down from the heights of shadowy sentiment to the solidities of human actuality. Do you follow me? Let me illustrate my meaning. She waltzed one night with the infatuated fellow; and on seating her at my side, he whispered rapturously: "I really you danced so lightly." "Not a wing." she replied. "The fact is that I had risk of a mesalliance is immensely discraph responded, "that if any wings ish in the large cities, and will endure are attached to me they are somewhere outside of my corset, for there isn't room for a half a breath inside.'

A Description of the True Source of the Mississippi River.

hang the edges of the two together with blue silk, the remaining two to be done in the same way for the opposite side. The puffs should be a straight piece measuring sixty inches long and twelve inches wide. This is to be gathered piece, except the place left for the opening, thus forming the bag Make for the outside of one of the circles piece of the same size and shape, and embroider or applique some little de-sign upon it. Then cut from the flannel several leaves the same shape, but smaller, button-hole stitch or pink the edges and fasten them to the top of the
the bag as the leaves in any
necessary the service of this at bow of ribbon. This is for holding the darning needles. On the circle the opposite side, a piece of silesia is gathered top and bottom to cover a little more than half the circle, for a pocket. In the casing at the top run an elastic, and in this pocket is kept the yarn for darning. The satin ribbon is used to draw the puff together at the top, and Wedding Blunders and Eccentric-

nearly parallel with the western shore of the lake, a little distance from it, and the effort recently made to dignify its insignificant, swampy course—som times completely dry during the summer months-as the true head of the Mississippi, must prove a futile one. since the geography of the country reveals that other tributaries of Lake Glazier rise further up in the country. Two streams two or three miles in length, flow northward into Lake Glazier at its southern extremity on either side of the indenting promontory. Exwas a member of the British Cabinet celsior creek, so called because it rep-There was a great discussion on the Mississippi, is the longer and more western of these. Eagle creek, to the said the great man, "is that when I eastward, and rising a little nearer the said, with all my worldly goods I thee lake, has been so named for the twofold reason that numbers of eagles were seen in that vicinity, and, as the eagle is our national emblem, it seemed fitting that it should be remembered

at the head waters of our greatest river. Lake Glazier is thus supplied by three feeders, Elk, Excelsion and Eagle creeks, now named in order of their importance; and, as uniting these waters in one common reservoir, this lake is undoubtedly entitled to be regarded as the veritas caput, the true head of the Mississippi.

A Headdress of Sponge.

Did I not tell you some time ago. when I was writing up mushroom in satin, that if you waited long enough I would find something lower still than girls not out of their teens were unthat vegetable to decorate your heads heard of a generation ago, but to-day that vegetable to decorate your heads they form a necessary part of a young lady's education. Verily the game of with? and lo! the useful sponge turns up just in the nick of time, as a fashion caprice, when the world seemed to have yielded up its last-to-be-thought-of ornament in the shape of fungi.

It's quite funny, as Lou Harrison would say, "very, very funny," this idea of wearing on your head the same thing with which you wash your head; but still the sponge as a novelty is im-

would swell up under that shower, making the head appear as a cabbage, the golden loops retiring as animal-culi within their soft cases. Oh! I culi within their soft cases. Oh! I springs his old gag about unsold parameters and a brutal parent. purse—a new nickel to see the courage—pers and a brutal parent.
ous woman who would go out in a rain—fore last the scheme was put in o storm with a sponge on the top of her pate. Nevertheless, being la mode, you can make up a sponge chapean awfully cheap. Par example, I see old men carrying baskets full of the coarse kind along the streets. These are perfectly worthless as washers, but for capots-oh my! Think of it! You can beat down the man, who asks ten cents apiece, into giving you two for fifteen cents; four bits worth of gold thread, judiciously glued in loops into each hole; a yard or two of mock lace, touched up with a little gold bronze, and you have a bonnet fit for anyone. Even Langtry might be proud of the latest novelty.

The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal gives the increase of California physicians at 240 per annum, a number "philosophical starvation" rather than settle in some thriving town where they might ultimately do well.

Recent discussions by English atgreement concerning the distance to which small-pox germs may be conveyed by the air. Dr. Bingham has sup-posed that infection could not be given at a greater distance than two or three feet in out-door air, Dr. Hill has placed the limit at five or six feet; Dr. Tatham, at six to eight feet; and Dr. Tatham, at six to eight feet; and Dr. Grieve at eight to ten feet. Others have given fifteen, thirty fifty, seventy, 100, 150, 300 and 500 feet as the probable width of the dangerous zone around small per hospitals. Sir Win, Jenner has insisted that it is not a male, and several eminent physicians have fayor-ed the theory that infection may be disseminated to a distance of 7,000 or

air as far as 200 or even 150 feet. Prof. C. Michie Smith remarks that green color of the sun, though unn, is of much less rare on than is generally supposed, as he has several times observed it since it attracted so much attention in India in September, 1863. He is disposed, to ascribe the phenomenon to an abnormally thick stratum of transparent water vapor, and not to volcanic dust - Its rareity may be due, he suggests, to the fact that the water-vapor, when present in sufficient quantity to produce the appearance, is usually partially precipitated, forming clouds. An unusual electric state may possibly at times give the air great clearness when highly charged with vapor. Prof. Smith points out that the air might hold enough volcanic dust to produce the sunset glows which followed the green sun of India, and still have its transparency unaffected and cause no change in the sun's appearance.

The mongoose, which was some years ago brought from India to stop the ravages of the sugar-cane rot in Jamaica, has increased in that island to such an extent, and has become so destructive to poultry and even to fruit and vegetables, that it seems liable to soon become a veritable pest. Since being introduced from Europe, the dog has become very numerous in a wild state in Australia, but, instead of confining itself to subduing the Australian plague of rabbits, it now causes a great slaughter of sheep. The weared and the sloat which New Zealand people have imported from England to keep down the rabbits, have multiplied so rapidly that the remedy is expected to become worse than the original afflic-

tion in a very short time. Researches in France by Dr. Schultz have shown that citric acid possesses water. The waters of the lake are expowerful antiseptic properties, which ceedingly clear and pure proceeding may give it an important place as a food-preserving substance, since it is believed to be free from the objection of unwholesomeness urged against oth-er antiseptic acids. Meat fragments placed in a five per cent. soluti the acid were in a perfect state of pressolution of one part acid to 1,000 parts water pinced in a liquid containing

bacteria and other forms of microscop ic life, instantly caused their death. Mons. Balland has found that the average moisture of the flours of commerce is fourteen per cent. It varies with the hygrometric state of the air, and is generally from one to two per cent greater in winter than in sum-

Oil is now extracted from the seeds of grapes in Italy. Young grapes yield most, and black kinds more than

white. Marrying Off the Girls.

It is singular to note the gravity and the dignity assumed by a young girl as soon as her elder sister is married and out of the way. A case of this kind is seen in a family that has been passing the Summer at Beach Bluff. The elder daughter, after considerable maneuvering, succeeded in winning the affections of a masculine heart, while her sister, who was by far the prettier and more interesting of the two, was kept in short dresses and doomed to wear in short dresses and doomed to wear her hair in "pig-tails," all "gentleman friends" being strictly prohibited. Now, however, all is changed, long dresses and attractive costumes are worn, she enters into society and has already learned the art- of dainty coquetry, whereby at almost a glance she can determine a man's worth, his probable motives and his desirability as a husband should affairs take a serious turn. Such accomplishments in

gerous game.

hearts is a singular as well as a dan

The Camin's Game. The small-sized newsboy who used to weep in down-town doorways and tell sympathetic and curious passers-by that if he went home without selling his papers an angry and drunken fath er would caress him with a club has hit upon a new dodge. He hies himself to one of the quiet and fashionable nues at the unseemly hour of 2 a.m., and howls in a very night key until he tion on Michigan boulevard, and the result was a sensation. One lady leaned out of her window and said: "Little boy, if you are bound to cry, for Heaven's sake do not rell in that one key.

The Vicious Character of the Tallow

The air of a room lighted by gas is heated twenty times as much as if it were lighted to an equal extent by incandescent electric lamps. When arclamps are used, the comparison is still more in favor of electricity. You will be surprised to know that our old-friend, the tallow candle, and even the wax candle, is far worse than gas in the proportion of air vitiated and the heat produced; and you will be disposed to believe it. But the fact is, that so long as candles were used, light was so expensive that we were obliged to be content with little of it; in fact, we lived in a state of semi-darkness, and in this way we evaded the trouble. It is only since the general introduction of gas and petroleum that we have found what an evil it is. - The Southern Engineer.